

NEGRO BAPTISTS
INDIGNANTPOLITICAL TRICK PUT OVER ON
THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Libelous Circular Issued Says Convention Endorsed Taft—High Official Brand the Circular as a Falsehood—Matter Was Presented by Dr. Fisher, of Chicago—Ruled Out.

Indignation among the Negro Baptists of the city and the state over what is purported to have been a shrewd political trick played upon the denomination, it is feared by some men who are high up in the councils of the denomination, grows worse instead of better. It appears that the politics and a number of the political ministers who never lose an opportunity to get their party and their men before any large organization in their effort to turn these organizations from well beaten paths were not asleep at the Houston meeting of the National Baptist Convention. Early last week there reached Nashville from the political headquarters of New York and Washington circulars stating in bold type, "Baptists for Taft." This letter was sent to an energetic young man of the city who at once displayed it among the big guns of the Baptist forces, as they had always claimed their conventions and gatherings took no active part in politics, but that the sessions of their state and annual organizations were devoted almost entirely to the work of religious uplift in the race. Each man, however, they claim, reserves the right to vote as he sees fit.

The contents of the circular declare that "By an overwhelming majority the delegates advise the Afro-Americans of the country to vote the Republican ticket straight." It states further that these delegates represent a constituency of two and a half million Baptists. Then comes the resolution which sets forth in political style the whereas and resolves.

"There is not a scintilla of truth in it," said Dr. R. H. Boyd, who was present at the National Baptist Convention. "It is positively false," declared Dr. C. H. Clark, who is chairman of one of the Boards. "It is an outrage upon the dignity of the National Baptist Convention," asserted Rev. W. S. Ellington, pastor of the First Baptist Church, who was also at the National Baptist Convention. "Our Convention is not in politics," said the Rev. John Slaughter. However, the matter remained undecided officially until the following message was received by a Globe representative from the Secretary of the National Baptist Convention:

"Selma, Ala., Oct. 7.
"No, the Convention did not endorse Mr. Taft, his administration or anyone else. The records of the proceedings of the meeting on this are as follows: 'Dr. E. J. Fisher, of Chicago, Ill., was recognized to offer a resolution. The resolution had reference to politics and was declared out of order.'"

"R. B. HUDSON,
"Secretary National Baptist Convention."

This frank denial coming from the records of the National Baptist Convention will in all probability throw the matter out of the minds of the people, but does not allay the rumor current throughout the United States that men connected with the Convention have from time to time flirted with one political party and then another for favors, using the Convention as an inducement of recognition from the individual.

In the course of investigation by the Globe reporter it develops that a rumor had already reached Nashville that a big Baptist pastor in one of the large cities of the United States had offered to a press representative \$5 to have a similar resolution appear in the papers as having been passed by the Convention. This is said to have taken place during the sessions of the Convention at Houston. But the emphatic denial and the vigorous protest by the leaders of the denomination in this city, who still assert that their rights as citizens to vote as they please and absolutely refuse to carry politics into their Conventions, together with the assertion showing that the presiding officer ruled the matter out of order, are calculated to serve as a foundation upon which the denial can be made by all the Baptist papers.

The circular, while sent out from New York City, shows that it was printed by some union printing office in Washington, D. C., and that it perhaps found its way to the Republican headquarters in New York, from where it was dispensed as campaign literature.

The editor of the Union-Review, the official organ of the denomination published in the city, said: "The whole thing is information to me. Our Convention would not so forget itself as to leave off the affairs of the denomination with the great work of the Boards to endorse any political party. There are enough political conventions in the United States held annually and from time to time to get all the Negroes to endorse whoever they like best. Our Convention (Continued on Page 4.)"

GOV. McMILLIN
PEOPLE'S CHOICEENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED AT
EVERY POINT.

Negroes Turning to the Democratic Champion in Droves—Tired of Fusionism—Excerpts from Opening Speech—Sound Reasoning, Appeals to Masses—All over but the Shouting.

As the days go by the evidence becomes more and more convincing that the people of Tennessee have tired of Fusionism and have made up their minds to return to a democratic administration. That Hon. Benton McMILLIN is the choice of a large majority seems to be a verdict that will be rendered at the polls on the 5th day of November.

The Negro voters are always on hand at the speaking and many of the "Doubting Thomases" are heard to express themselves as being fully convinced that McMILLIN is the man for the office of Governor of Tennessee.

In his opening speech, Gov. McMILLIN said in part:

Fellow citizens, we have many important matters to be considered in this campaign and by the next Legislature. I want to discuss such of them as I can briefly today. We have a bonded debt of \$11,458,000, which falls due in 1913, and the funding of it will be one of the first questions arising for solution during the next administration, and very important. Most of it bears only 3 per cent interest. A sinking fund for its payment was created during my first administration. Payments were made under this during every administration since but the present. The amount of bonds paid undred said act is \$5,956,400. This, with the floating debt paid, makes a grand total of near \$6,000,000, a third of all we owed. The operation of the sinking fund and heavy payments made should and will enable us to fund the balance without difficulty and without high-priced machinery and big salaries officers.

This debt can be funded like the millions were paid between 1899 and 1911 through the Funding Board, whose members are already drawing salaries from the State, and could afford to discharge the additional duties which this would entail for the State so highly honored them without additional compensation. Why should they not do it? From the defeat of funding by friends of this administration in the Legislature it seems to me that in certain quarters fat funding jobs are contemplated, lucrative funding schemes are being hatched, and for all of these the people will have to pay dearly if they are not careful in the funding law. This funding and caring for the State debt should have been provided for by Mr. Hooper during this administration. A committee of the Legislature was appointed for that purpose, and thorough investigation was made at thousands of dollars of cost. A bill was killed on second reading by the followers of Gov. Hooper. Why was it done? It will not do to say that it contained objectionable features and, therefore, was killed, to ramble opportunity existed to amend and perfect it. This kept it in politics and made fat things to fight on. All jobs and jobbers should be excluded from the funding act. As indicated, I believe in funding it through the Funding Board, consisting of the Governor, Controller and Treasurer, instead of a high-priced outside commission, and if I am elected and the Legislature will agree to it, this is the way it will be done. It should be done at the lowest rate of interest and on the best terms obtainable.

Has Gov. Hooper stood at his (Continued on Page 8.)

The People's Candidate



HON. BENTON McMILLIN.

PAINFULLY BURNED BY GASOLINE EXPLOSION.

Jesse Ferguson, son of R. B. Ferguson, was seriously burned Tuesday night by the explosion of gasoline fumes in the drying room of the University Dry Cleaning Company, 618 Jefferson street, of which he is one of the proprietors. He had just opened the door of the drying room when the explosion occurred, and he was completely enveloped in flames. He managed to stagger out of the room, but was both painfully and seriously burned about the arms and face. He was taken to the City Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. The blaze which burned young Ferguson set fire to the house and an alarm was turned in from Box 47. The firemen were able to hold the blaze in check easily, and the damage did not amount to over \$500.

Mr. Harry Wright, the senior partner in the business and who also conducts a dry cleaning establishment on Church street, was called and was soon on the scene. Every possible attention was first given to young Ferguson, after which the clothing that was not destroyed was taken by Mr. Wright to his other establishment.

MRS. WASHINGTON RETURNS HOME.

Mrs. Sam Washington, of Donelson, Tenn., has returned home after a visit of more than six weeks in Columbus, Ohio. She was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Ernestine Washington Clark, 338 Galloway avenue.

Jim Crow Seats at
Republican Speaking.

In a morning paper Thursday of this week, in telling about a speaking soon to be held at the Ryman Auditorium, this sentence is found: "There will be seats reserved in the balcony for Negroes." These reserved seats are usually reached by the alley route.

At the speaking referred to Gov. Hooper and Judge Jones will speak

JUBILEE DAY
CELEBRATEDAT FISK UNIVERSITY MONDAY
AND AT NIGHT.

Institution Founded on Faith Says Dr. Haynes—Describes the Early History of Fisk—Pays High Tribute to the Jubilee Singers—Rev. Proctor Speaks at Night—Subject, Theology of Songs.

Jubilee Day was appropriately celebrated at Fisk University Monday with an all day and evening program. A large and appreciative audience was on hand to witness these popular exercises. Each session brought together a great number of Fisk graduates and citizens in general.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning in Memorial Chapel of Fisk University, Dr. George E. Haynes, Professor of Social Science in that institution, delivered an address to an audience of professors, students and friends of the school on the subject of "The Faith of Our Founders," which was well received. Rev. Charles W. Morrow, D. D., Pastor of Union Congregational Church of the institution had charge of exercises. The Mozart Society furnished music for the occasion.

The celebration of Jubilee Day; observed as the principal holiday of the University, since it marks the great crisis when the school seemed to tremble in the balance between life and death.

At 8 o'clock public exercises with an address by Rev. H. H. Proctor, of Atlanta, on "The Theology of the Songs of the Southern Slaves," the great feature of Jubilee celebration. Jubilee singing by the Mozart Society and two or three of the original Jubilee Singers followed.

Dr. Morrow introduced Dr. Haynes who said:

"Forty-six years ago while the smoke of war still hung over this fair region, a few men and women, God's messengers, appeared upon the scene to follow the trail of the army and to make the freedom of the sometime slave fully free.

They did not come with the blare of trumpets, but with that mild and gentle sympathy of those who save; they did not bring bullets, but Bibles and spelling books. Theirs was to be a battle of decades, not of years, a battle against poverty and ignorance and superstition, not against opposing armies of Confederates. These missionaries founded Fisk School.

Five years after the arrival of these teachers the pall of poverty gathered like a dark cloud over the settlement where nearly a thousand freedmen daily sought instruction and inspiration.

The leaders bent in anxious prayer for Divine deliverance and were shown the silver lining behind the cloud. Some of their pupils opened their mouths to sing and the world stood enraptured.

"Another three years passed and the money to meet their obligations was sung into their possession. These (Continued on Page 8.)

PROF. SMITH OP-
POSES ATHLETICSWILL NOT SANCTION FOOTBALL
GAMES.

Has Threatened To Suspend The Boys If They Play Football—Appeals Of Pearl High School Pupils Are Turned Down—Claim Standard Has Been Lowered In Examination.

Recently it is said the boys of Pearl High School were given to understand by Prof. F. G. Smith, principal, that they could not have a football team this year. This, it is said, was the final decision of Prof. Smith after repeated appeals had been made to him by the boys and many girls of the school.

A few years ago Pearl High School ranked with the leading preparatory schools from St. Louis to Alabama in football. And the football team had made the school rank with Summer High School, of St. Louis, and other high schools that really outranked Pearl several grades. But the great reputation made by the boys who wore the white and red caused Pearl High to be classed with several of the colleges and academies in this section.

In those days Prof. Smith was a great football enthusiast. It is remembered by the people what an active part he took in the games played by Pearl High against the second teams of Fisk, Walden, Roger Williams Universities, and the high schools of Louisville and St. Louis, and also against Burrill Academy, of Florence, Ala. In all of these tests Pearl High gave a splendid account of herself. Prof. Smith was always on hand, and on several occasions officiated in the games. The attendance of boys in Pearl High continued greatly, and the number of boy graduates multiplied two-fold.

In 1911 the people of Nashville were startled to learn that there would be no football at Pearl High School. The game had grown in popularity until it was threatening to outrival the Meharry-Fisk game. The people were awaking to the fact that the High School team was the product of Nashville, and their athletic games were gaining in favor and it was only a matter of time until the annual football game between Pearl High and St. Louis would have been the greatest social event of the year. It was thought when it was announced that there would be no football that the matter would be patched up before 1912, and that Pearl High would take her place along with other schools in athletics. But Prof. Smith says "Nay." He was afraid that some of the boys would get hurt. And for that reason he cannot consent for Pearl High to have a football team.

It is acknowledged by all the leading educators that athletics are very essential in our schools. Only recently two hundred dollars has been appropriated for athletics in the white high school, and it is being discussed now of converting the Hay Market and other portions of that vicinity into an athletic field for the high school. Also in the white high school two instructors of athletics have been engaged for this year and put on regular salary. And every encouragement is being given to the boys of the white schools to engage in athletics; but Prof. Smith of the Pearl High School, is afraid some of the boys will get hurt.

It is said that the Superintendent of the city schools told the Principal of the high school to his face that any man who was opposed to athletics was about a k number. But none of these things moved the Principal of Pearl High. He was afraid some of the boys would get hurt.

The people are clamoring for this game, and more so since the loss of the Meharry game. Football is the only outdoor sport the masses can enjoy during the fall months, and without these games they have nowhere to go to while away the melancholy days of fall.

Pearl High School always made a good showing against any opponent. The boys have stalked up against the first teams of Fisk and Meharry. While they had no intention of winning they always made an interesting game.

Another thing that has been noticeable since the High School has made a reputation in football athletics, more boys remain in school until graduation. Since the football team has been abolished quite a number of the boys have left the high school and gone to the State Normal. And it is said that they quit the High School because there were no athletics.

It is not known whether or not Prof. Smith will be induced to change his mind, but at last reports he was standing still upon his determination not to have football in the High School.

Miss Willa Paytes, of Shelbyville, Tenn., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Kinker, of 1307 Harding street.

ROBERTSON AND
GILES CO. FAIRHELD AT SPRINGFIELD AND
PULASKI.

List of Prizes Awarded at Springfield—Political Speeches at Pulaski—Big Crowds Attend Both Fairs—Great Improvement Over Former Fairs—Weather Ideal for Outdoor Meetings.

Special to the Globe.

Pulaski, Tenn., Oct. 7.—The Giles County Negro Fair was all the go last week. Quite a number of distinguished visitors were here from all nearby towns and cities. Among those from Alabama were Drs. James and Turrentine, of Athens; Mrs. Niece McCullum, of Decatur; Mr. Jennings, of Athens and Mr. Taylor, of Athens. Among those from Columbia were Grand Master of the I. O. L. J. H. Slaton, and daughter, Miss Tenia Gordon, Mrs. M. Frerson, Dr. E. W. D. Isaac, Mr. Hayes Cole, Mr. W. L. Miller and Dr. J. D. Fowler, of Nashville, were here attending the fair and made speeches in behalf of their favorites for the office of president. Dr. Isaac and Mr. Cole advocated the cause of President Taft, while Dr. J. D. Fowler and W. L. Miller advocated the cause of Hon. Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressive ticket. Notwithstanding that Giles is considered a Roosevelt stronghold, each of the speakers received a cordial welcome. The Murfreesboro brass band furnished music for the fair during the week and gave satisfaction.

Springfield, Tenn., Oct. 7.—The annual exhibit of the Robertson County Colored Fair was held here last week. The attendance was overwhelming and the spirit of goodwill was prevalent. The exhibits showed an improvement over previous years, as will be shown by the prizes that were awarded.

Ladies' Work.

White Embroidery—First prize, Lula Hart; second prize, Esther Hart. Colored Embroidery—First prize, Hetyo Pankey; second prize, Lula Hart.

Cross Stitch Sofa Pillow—First prize, Alice Suggs; second prize, Lucille Bailey.

Chain Stitch—First prize, Emma Lee Newton.

Embroidery Sofa Pillow—First prize, Clara Baker; second prize, Georgia Carter.

Sofa Pillow—First prize, Daisy Washington; second, Amy Porter.

Drawn Work—First prize, Lula Hart; second, Birdie Dozier.

Fancy Sewing—First prize, Alice Suggs; second prize, Carrie Green.

Plain Sewing—First prize, Lena Hart; second prize, Martha Butts.

Handbags—First prize, Callie McDermott; second prize, Sallie Ezell.

Laundry—First prize, Rose Johnson; second prize, Hattie Nixon.

Hats—First prize, Albert Henry; second prize, Willie Pankey.

Painting—First prize, Lizzie Banks; second prize, Amy Porter.

Drawing—First prize, Richard Watkins; second, Mabel Tatum.

Flowers—Ferns (Boston), Class 1—First prize, Martha Bell, second, Callie McDermott. Class 2—First prize, Lizzie Banks; second, Amy Porter.

Wines (Blackberry)—First prize, Ollie Porter; second, Esther Hart.

Preserves (Apple)—First prize, Dena Jordan; second, Lizzie Durrett.

Pear—First prize, Ernest Dunn; second, Mary Orndoff.

Jellies (Plum)—First prize, Sarah Scroggins; second, Thelma Farson.

Apple—First prize, Minnie Counts; second, Mary Orndoff.

Pear—First prize, Alice Suggs; second, Mary Orndoff.

Peach—First prize, Mary Orndoff; second, Minnie Counts.

Canned Peaches—First prize, Minnie Counts; second, Pearl Bell.

Canned Cherries—First prize, Bettie Jordan; second, Ollie Porter.

Canned Beans—First prize, Daisy Washington; second, Mrs. Sis Vester.

Canned Apples—First prize, Lizzie Durrett; second, Vina Bailey.

Canned Tomatoes—First prize, Hattie Nixon; second, Vina Bailey.

Canned Blackberries—First prize, second, Mary Hart.

Sulphurated Apples—First prize, Mollie Richmond; second, Anna Liza Williams.

Canned Peppers—First prize, Hattie Nixon; second, Vina Bailey.

Sweet Peach Pickle—First prize, Pearl Bell; second, Alice Suggs.

Pepper Pickle—First prize, Martha Suggs; second, Vina Bailey.

Ketchup—First prize, Ollie Porter; second prize, Esther Hart.

Citron—First prize, Ollie Porter; second, Carrie Frerson.

Cakes (Decorated)—First prize, Martha J. Butts; second, Alice Suggs.

Eggs—First prize, Lizzie Durrett; second, Mary Hart.

Slobber Rugs—First prize, Luventia Payne; second, Kittle Hogg.

Quilts (Quilted)—First prize, Sarah Scroggins; second, Mrs. Darden; (un-quilted)—first prize, Lucille Bailey; second, Bettie Jordan.

Wines (Cherry)—First prize, Esther Hart; second, Ollie Porter.